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From the Passion Flower.

THE NAVAL SPECTRE.

"I WISH this novel was burnt," said a young midshipman; "for here I am obliged to go on watch, in this dark night, with my head full of phantoms. What a simpleton, to have sit so long over a book like this!"

"I hope you don't believe in such nonsense," said his companion, Charles.

"Not exactly with my mind, but in my nerves, after some strange fashion. I would not fear any thing by day; but in the dark, the loss of sight, of the power of measuring objects and distinguishing their color and distance, unnerves me."

"I am really sorry for you, especially as you are so new in the service; but I don't believe you'll find many visions in the navy-yard. I have walked there many a night."

Edward put on his over-coat, and commenced the monotonous promenade of the night-watch with a very great unwillingness; both from the terrors in his mind, and the storm-like wind that was blowing.

He had not walked far on the solid path-way, before he distinctly heard foot-steps keeping a mischevious exactness with his own. His heart beat quickly, but he thought it might be only Charles practising on his fears. He ventured to look slowly around; the sounds ceased instantly, and there was not a being in sight. He went on a little faster, and he heard the foot-steps coming quickly after him; he commenced a very warelike race—the steps followed as quickly as he. He was, at length, determined to face the pursuer. He turned suddenly and a mournful groan came with a sepulchral note on his ear. He shivered. But he must be pardoned for that, it was a very chilly night in November. He walked on rapidly and by haze-covered moon-beam, he saw before him a tall black form, with a bare white skull. Some people affect not to believe in those solemn beings, the spectres; but if they had now been in the presence of this one, they would without any hesitation, although, perhaps, with a little trembling, have confessed the truth of their existence thenceforward for life. Its hollow eyes looked from the bleached head, seeming only as vacant circles, of dull black, without pupils. Edward immediately recollected that his grandfather had been a physician in the revolution, and that he had been shot somewhere near this place. He stood perfectly still; not that the hair was rising on his head like a band of Highlanders from the heather, nor that his teeth chattered as though they were hung on wires, not that his blood ceased running liquid in his veins, and began to creep along sluggishly in its channels; he was only listening, respectfully, to hear such message as the spirit might have brought to him; which, of course, any young gentleman trained to honor age, would have done to the shade of his grandfather. He essayed to speak; he was not frightened, but the intense cold had frozen his tongue, and no words came. The defence due, and the severity of the atmosphere combining, made him as a statue. A rush of wind came from the sea; the moon was entirely covered; and at the instant, three distinct moans arose from different quarters behind him. He would have looked around again; but it would not have been polite, till he had received the communication of his ancestor. The shade, however, remained silent.

The weather probably moderated suddenly, for as Edward began to grow a little impatient, he found that he could move his limbs. His tongue, too, was released from its icy thraldom, and he muttered, "If my grandfather wont speak nor make a sign, I'll go up to him at all adventures, and see how an apparition feels." He advanced timidly—I meant to say, in a slow, reverent manner. He put out his hand, and a death-like chill struck to his heart. Although I have shewn that his courage had still been fundaunted, yet I am forced to confess that now he closed his eyes, and for a moment started back. It was so much like the frozen pirate in the tale he had just left. As soon as he recovered from the shock, he determined to pursue his inquiry into the material conformation of his new acquaintance. He boldly placed his hand on the frightful skull; a convulsion of laughter seized him. It was no other than one of the large guns perpendicularly fixed in the ground, with a bomb-shell painted white on the top. It had been turned round, and the two holes made to receive the hooks, with the moon-beams shining on the white ball, had given the dark eye. There was one at each corner of the yard; and the gale passing over the large *embouchures* made to receive the charge, had caused the mournful sounds. Another blast came while he was enjoying in anticipation the marvelous tale he had in store, and as it struck the shells, the dismal groans came again from their hollow forms.

"This is a true supernatural incident," said Edward to himself; "I shall have the honor of saying that I *spoke* to, a ghost, when Charles asked me If I *saw* any."

In a few days after, Edward discovered that the long shed-house, used to shelter various articles belonging to the navy, had caused the echo to his steps.

"I must say, however," said he, when he had once been relating the story, "that I was glad to be relieved that night; and I took care not to read a goblin-book when I had to keep watch, although I *don't* believe in spirits."

A. J. R.

KOSCIUSZKO.

The following (says the Mercantile Journal) is an interesting extract from Falkenstein's Biography of this exalted Patriot.

"UPON his return from Poland, Kosciuszko entered the army, and, as a proof of the king's approbation, of his abilities and application, almost immediately obtained a company. But this, the natural career of a poor nobleman possessing military talents, was speedily interrupted, at least in his native land, by the influence of that most universal of passions, against the arbitrary power of which not even the wisest can shield themselves. Kosciuszko fell in love with a maiden, raised by birth and fortune, far above his pretensions, inasmuch as she was the daughter of one of the grand dignitaries of the kingdom, Joseph Sosnowski, marshal of Lithunia and vice-general of the crown. Towards the end of the year 1777, circumstances, which he then esteemed most fortunate, quartered Kosciuszko's regiment in Lithunia, and the enamored officer himself in the marshal's castle. He made good use of the opportunities thus afforded him to gain the affections of the Lady Louisa Sonsowski. But, once secure of her heart, Kosciuszko adopted a frank and honorable course.

"The young lady first confided her attachment to her mother; and then Kosciuszko, with tears, and kneeling at the father's feet, confessed his pure but unconquerable passion. The parents, blinded by hereditary pride of ancestry, and exasperated at the idea that the splendor of their ancient house should be dimmed by their daughter's marriage with an officer of rank so inferior, prohibited all intercourse between the impassioned lovers, and to insure the observance of their prohibition, placed spies upon all their steps. But love found means to deceive the argus eyes placed over them, and knit two young hearts closer and closer to each other.

"Kosciuszko now driven to despair, proposes an elopement. The lady agrees; all is arranged, and the happiest result promises to crown their hopes. Under the shade of a dark night they effect their escape from the castle, attain, seemingly unpursued, to some distance, and a warm embrace speaks their mutual congratulations, and the bright hopes of union that are drawing upon their hearts. But a sudden noise startles the lovers from their dream of bliss; the marshal's people surround and attempt to seize them. Kosciuszko draws his sword and desperately strives to defend his beloved. A sanguinary conflict ensues, but the issue could not be doubtful. Kosciuszko, wounded, exhausted, sensless, sank to the ground, and the lady Louisa was dragged back to her paternal home.

"When, after a three hour's swoon, Kosciuszko regained his conciousness, he crawled, feebly and despairingly, to the nearest village, where one of his friends was quartered, carrying with him no relic of his vision of happiness; but its recollection and a white handkerchief, which his idol has dropped in her agony.—This treasure never afterwards quitted his bosom, not even in the hottest battle, and death only could part him from it. * * * * *

"Kosciuszko formed no second attachment; and although in after years, several advantageous matches were proposed to him, both in Poland and in France, he never could be prevailed upon to marry. Even to an advanced age he remained faithful to the love of his youth, and spoke of the object of his only passion with all the fire of early life."

But the object of his devoted attachment did not remain unmarried. She wedded Prince Lubomiriski—and the last year of his existence was cheered by the sight of the being whom he had loved through life. The Princess, while travelling through Switzerland, stopped at Solothurn, & passed some weeks with Kosciuszko. And when she at length bade him farewell, and promised to see him again the following spring, he had a presentiment that they would never meet again—tears swelled his eyes, and he asked her for a token of remembrance. The Princess accordingly sent him from Lausanne a ring, with the motto, "Friendship to virtue." But when the ring reached Solothurn, Kosciuszko was no more!

Handsome Reward. The officers of three of the Banks at New Orleans have united in offering a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of James M. Crosby, late dealer in china and glass ware in that city, who has absconded after committing extensive forgeries.

A Pedlar Taken In.

We have heard the story of a yankee pedlar which we believe has never been in print. In these days of speculation in *timber* land, where unfortunately in some cases trees have not yet begun to grow, if some of such holders do not eventually have to surrender their bonds with about the same profit as resulted from the pedlar's speculation, then our subtraction table needs revising.

After the close of the American Revolution, a tin pedlar with his general assortment of nick-nacks, arrived in a village in the district of Maine, and called at the houses to dispose of his wares. After selling a few small articles to the lady of a house, who seemed to live in the midst of a blessing of children better covered with dirt than clothing, she declared her inability to purchase more for want of money.

But, marm, hav'nt you any rags?

None to sell sir.

Well, marm, said he, about returning to his cart, you seem to have plenty of little ones around you, won't you sell me one for the ware?

What will you give, sir.

"Why,' 'I'd give you ten dollars for one of them.

In good tin ware?

O yes marm, the best.

Well, sir, it is a bargain.

She then handed one of the bareheaded urchins to the pedlar, who, rather surprised that the offer was readily excepted, yet feeling convinced that the mother would not part with the boy, placed him upon the seat of his cart and supplied the woman's demand for tin-pans, dippers, coffee pots, &c. until the sum of ten dollars was made up.

The pedlar yet feeling certain that the woman would rather make an effort to raise the sum than part with her boy—(a sort of ware by the way in which he had no particular desire to deal) mounted his cart and seated himself by the side of the urchin who seemed much tickled at the idea of taking a ride.

The reins were gathered up, and with an eye cast back at the house in the expectation of seeing the relenting mother coming forth to redeem her boy, his horse was started off at a slow pace. After proceeding a quarter of a mile, and casting many a wondering look behind—the pedlar began to repent of his bargain—and turned his horse.

The lady had just finished ornamenting her dresser with the brilliant bargain she had made, when a rap at the door turned her attention.

Good woman, I think your boy is not quite large enough, I guess you had better take him again and let me have the ware.

No, no sir, you have got him and you shall keep him. The bargain was a fair one, and you may be off with Dick as soon as you please.

Surprised at the woman's indifference about her boy,—why marm, how can you think of parting with so young a child to an utter stranger who you do not know?

Oh, sir, we should like to sell of all our *town paupers* for ten dollars a head!

Dick was dropped at the door; the whip cracked, the wheels and ware rattled, and the pedlar measured the ground at a much quicker pace than before—never after forgetting his pauper speculation.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

From the Maine Farmer.

Evening Contemplations.

Let us for a moment leave the fireside circle and the gay delights of social society, to enjoy and contemplate the beauties and perfection displayed in the nocturnal heavens. The sun has now finished his daily course, and has retired in glorious magnificence behind the western horizon. The beasts and birds have left the busy scene of action, and universal silence and repose seem pressingly to invite us to calm and serious contemplation.

In yonder East is seen the silver Queen of night, rising in full orbed glory, and shedding abroad her beams of transcendant beauty over the dark and dreary expanse. See the clouds flee at her approach and give place to her silvery beams. How beautiful and refreshing is the season. How calm and tranquil she travels up the heavenly road with unparalleled beauty and splendor and the most profound and unbroken silence. She seems to ride in peerless majesty and reign queen among the innumerable host of bodies that deck the star spangled vault of heaven. The wide spread heavens seem to be her mantle, and every star a spot of beaming gold or jewels to decorate her royal robe.—But are they so much inferior to her? Do they stand in the relation of subjects—dim speakers, sarcely visible in the great map of the Universe? When we take the mighty Universe for our standard, they are indeed nothing but almost imperceptible spots to an eye that with one glance can take in the whole compass of created things. But when we take this earth or yon moon for our standard, they lose their diminitive appearance and swell at once into pompous worlds. Their vast unknown and inconceivable distance is the cause of the deception; vast, unknown inconceivable indeed it is, for were we to take the wings of the morning light and travel with this unabated speed, it would require ages to complete the journey to the nearest of these twinkling worlds. Hence it becomes not only highly probable, but absolutely certain, that they are many thousand times larger than our earth to be seen at such an immense distance. Could we be elevated to those sublime abodes, and be seated on the remotest star, preventure we should see other stars and suns, with their attending spheres, rising to our view, and in short, all that we now behold may be situated within the very suburbs of the great empire of the Universe. If we again wing our imaginations to thase exalted abodes, and there behold them teeming with life, covered with verdure, and in every instance displaying the wisdom, skill and adaptation which is manifested in those things with which we are acquainted, what heart is there so cold as not to be filled with kindlings of emotion and feelings of gratitude. As we gaze upon this innumerable host of brilliant worlds, placed at such a prodigious distance from each other, the mind will be filled with astonishment when we reflect upon the infinite extent of the Creator's power, who has under his constant superintendance this mighty host of rolling worlds.

Are we not constrained when taking a view of this sublime and interesting subject to cry with one formerly, "what is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou regardest him." Before such an exalted view of his greatness, scepticism must vanish and unbelief seek a hiding place.

Winthrop, 1835.

SINGULAR RACES OF MEN.

In Thomas Hope's powerful work, entitled "Essay on Man," he gives the following curious account of races of savages inhabiting portions of the islands in the East.

Varieties of Human Races.—In the inland fastnesses of Borneo and Sumatra, and over the islands of the Polynesia, still rove, perhaps soon entirely to disappear from the globe, tribes of which the resemblance to the baboon is most striking, the superiority over the brute, in mind and body least perceptible. In them, of all human being, the organs of vitality most early and fundamental—those named abdominal—still present the greatest expansion; those of reaction and movement, superstructed on the first, still display the least possible development and finish. The external seats of those lower senses which still remain most directly connected with the wants of the stomach—the tongue the jaws, the lips, and the nostrils—still preserve the most disgusting amplitude, openness, and spread—the organs of the higher senses, still often exhibit an equally disagreeable and repulsive obliquity and want of room. The face, from a preposterous width above, terminates abruptly underneath in a sharp cheekless, chinless, point. The organs of intellect still appear in their narrow cramped receptacle wholly undeveloped.—Of the rude ill formed skull the anterior part—that which, in proportion as it is better arched, gives ernest of organs of thought more expanded—is still so low, so narrow, so depressed, that it can hardly be said to form a distinct forehead. The small deep sunk eyes, like those of the baboon, still keep constantly vibrating in their narrow sockets. The flat, wide nostrils, are scarce by any thing but their yawning orfices distinguishable from the pouches more prominent than the nose, over which they are spread. The skinny chasm of the enormous lipless mouth is armed with teeth, long, projecting, and wide apart, like the teeth of a saw.—Of chin there is no sign. The face, hideous when viewed in front, is not less frightful when seen in profile; its greatest prominence is in the region of the mouth. The head, sunk between the raised shoulders, has not room over these to turn sideways. A trunk of enormous bulk supports arms meagre and deformed of a finny shortness or uncouth elongation. That trunk moves on thighs and legs short, bowed, crooked, and calfless. These supports in their turn, are ill at rest on feet flat and square, deprived of instep and of heel, and more calculated, by their want of well formed sole, to cut wine themselves round branches than to walk on level ground. The utmost height the mishapen mortals in general scarce reached four feet nine. Their ill-marked muscles is hardly discernible athwart their coarse dusky hide, as distant in its hue from a fine glossy black as it is from a clear transparent whiteness.

The skin is frequently covered with irregular patches of wiry hair or bristles. Their limbs seem unhinged, their movements performed by abrupt jerks. They crouch rather than they sit; they climb better than they walk. Their features have not yet a finish sufficient to mark the distinction between youth and age. In childhood they already look decrepit. Nor do their countenances yet possess sufficient flexibility to mark the transition from calmness to irritation. Little sensible to emotions even of physical pleasure, they are less alive still to feelings of bodily pain. They undergo the greatest hardships without being by their sufferings stimulated to mend their lot; they feed without repugnance on the coarsest garbage; encounter without nausea the most disgusting smells; are inaccessible to any pleasure of the ear or eye; have little memery, and less imagination. They seem incapable of reflection on the past or of foresight into the future. Unmoved by any prospect of distant benefit, undeterred by any threat of remote injury, they are never seen to express joy, or to denote grief—to laugh or cry. Only accessible to hunger, while that feeling pinches not their vitals past endurance, nothing ruffles their apathy. Like the brute, they are, while in a state of repletion, wholly incapable of providing for the hour of want.—Unfeeling for themselves, they cannot be expected to sympathize with the feelings of others.—None yet has a wife or a child that he calls his own.

The female, woed with a club when from a means of pleasure she becomes an encumbrance, is by that club dispatched. The offspring is left to shift for itself. Cruel cowardly and credulous, they are void of curiosity, and inaccessible to wonder. Nothing occupies their thoughts sufficiently to become familiar to them, nothing can seem strange. They show no mental faculty beyond that low cunning already by man attributed to monkeys. When inveighled in the trammels of civilization they only labor to effect their escape. Incapable of inventions of art with which to supply the deficiencies of nature, they possess neither utensils nor arms. Inland they feed on the grub that crawls forth from the earth: near the sea-side on the oyster left exposed by the surf. They go completely naked: they have no permanent abode. In the day time they prowl about in perfect solitude, at night they creep under the sand. Their speech consists in a few hoarse noises; but by men who have no ideas, no feeling to communicate to each other, even these are seldom uttered. If clothed by force, they tear off their apparel.—If caught they try to get loose. The best treatment cannot tame them. When detained, they soon, without apparent grief or pain, pine away and die.

Of the New Zealander, the skull presents a texture so coarse, a form so contracted, so similar to that of the ourang-ourang, that anatomists have considered him as the connecting link between the monkey and man.

From the Andaman Islands, in the Indiana Archipelago, were once brought away in an Indian junk, two middle-aged savages of a peculiar tribe, black, and wooly-haired, the tallest of which scarcely reached four feet seven, and only weighed 76 pounds. Protuberant in the paunch, stunted in the extremities, of voracious appetite and cannibal propensities, climbing on treees as nimbly as quadrumana, diving under water as readily as ducks, heavy and dull in intellect, and, when by themselves, setting up a cackling like turkeys, they only appeared seldom even in their guttural hiss to converse with each other.

In the interior of Luconia, and throughout the Indian Archipelago, there are vestiges of a black wooly-haired race of pigmies, incapable of the least approach to civilization, unpossessed of any permanent abode, and when caught, however well used, either soon effecting their escape, or pining to death. Of these the major part have, by a different race of a brown hue, with long lank hair, and endowned with superior mental capacities, found in the same regions, been hunted down, or forced to fly to inaccessibly fastnesses, where gradually the race melts away.

In New Holland and in N. South Wales almost every tribe of natives, however small, has an idiom of its own, different from that of the neighboring tribe, and only consisting of a few sibilating sounds, unintelligable out of the tribe. Of these tribes some are hideously ugly.—They have noses quite flat to their face like those of brutes or only noseless nostrils very wide, which entirely want all distinct projection. Their eyes, very close to each other, and deep sunk in the head, constantly vibrate like those of the monkey. Their mouth is extravagantly wide and prominent, their body clumsy and ill-formed; their arms, almost fleshless, are of enormous length; their legs equally ungainly; and a rough wrinkled black skin seems ill to fit the ill-limbed body. They live upon ants' nests, wild honey, roots and berries: at night they creep into some hollow tree. The males destroy the females, and the females their offspring when tired of the encumbrance.

Once from the interior of Africa was brought to the West Indies a whole cargo of captured negroes, so inferior in organization to the general average of the blacks, so hideous in face, so mishapen in figure, so short, so deficient in whatever distinguishes human beings from brutes, that they could not find any purchaser. They resemble the natives of Old Calabar, residing not far from the coast of Guinea, who have foreheads and chins almost obliterated; cheeks, or rather ponches, projecting beyond the nose; wide, prominent lipless mouths, armed with long sharp tusks or teeth standing out; eyes almost in contract with each other; bellies that hang down over their thighs; a chest very narrow, arms of prodigious length, thighs extremely short, spider legs void of calves, and splay feet as ill fitted to stand firm on even ground as those of the neighboring monkeys.

New Invention.—A French gentleman of considerable eminence as a mechanician, whose name is Billet, has just invented a powerful machine, which is capable of dischargeing *two thousand balls*, each weighing half a pound, in the space of *one minute!* or about thirty-four per second!

Highly Important from Texas.

War in Texas—Gen. Cos landed near the mouth of the Brasos with 400 men!

Isaac Parker has just arrived from Texas bringing the intelligence that General Cos has landed near the mouth of the Brasos with 400 men, with the intention of joining the 700 Federal troops stationed at San Antonio, De Bexar, and marching, upon the people of Texas. He has issued his proclamation "declaring that he will collect the revenue, disarm the citizens, establish a military Government, and confiscate the property of the rebellious." Messrs. Johnson and Baker bore the express from San Fellippe to Nacogdiches, that a resort to arms is inevitable.

They have hoisted a flag with "The Constitution of 1824," inscribed on it, and Two Hundred Freemen gathered around it, determined to stand or fall with it.

We subjoin the following letter from General Houston to the gentlemen who brought the intelligence.

SAN AUGUSTINE, TEXAS, October 5th, 1835.

Dear Sir—At your request I hand you a memorandum, that you may be informed of our situation. War in defence of our rights, our oaths, and our institutions is inevitable in Texas!!

If Volunteers from the United States will join their brethren in this section, they will receive liberal bounties of land. We have millions of acres of our best lands unchosen and unappropriated.

Let each man come with a good rifle and one hundred pounds of ammunition—and come soon.

Our war cry is "Liberty or death." Our principles are to support the Constitution, and *down with the Usurper!!!*

Your friend,
SAMUEL HOUSTON.

To Isaac Paker, Esq. President.

We have no time to make any comments.—The people of the United States will respond to the call of their brethren in Texas!—*Red River Herald, Extra.*

Those gentlemen friendly to the rights of free and republican governments, are requested to meet at Red River Extra change, on this evening, at half past seven o'clock, to take into consideration the situation of their fellow countrymen in Texas.

Natchitoches, October 7th, 1835.

New Orleans, Oct. 12.

Mexico and Texas.—Since receiving on Saturday the documents elsewhere published concerning the contemplated movements in Texas, on the part of the American population there resident, we were favored with private information direct and later from Metamoras.

This confirms the intelligence conveyed by the documents from Columbia; and adds that though General Cos had boasted of having about 2000 men under his command, he had scarcely 400: for those who had been imported previously into Texas, had been discomfitted at San Atonia, or had deserted afterwards. Cos had received orders from Santa Anna to fix his head quarters at San Antonia, and there rally his troops for the invasion of Texas. Our correspondent states that Santa Anna had written a letter to Metamoras, boasting that in less than two months he would overrun and conquer the whole of Texas; but shrewdly adds,—"although we consider this a mere gasconade, yet we wish he should have the temerity to pay the Texians a visit; and we should soon rid the republic of this would be Nepoleon."

The Texians are not idle in their preparations to give a warm welcome to their invaders. On the 23 ult. 700 of them had left Brazoria for San Antonia, with a firm determination to capture it, and to place the present vicerey Don Remon Masquia, at the head of the goverument of the provinces. The next arrival from Texas may therefore bring us tidings of war; and the glorious news of a victory obtained by the American Texians over their oppressors: so that the general consultation may have to digest a plan of a constitutional government for Texas as a free, sovereign and independent state.

We have also learned by the arrival yesterday of the Manuela, in 7 days from Galveston, that the inhabitants of that place had also armed themselves to aid the citizens of Brazoria, against whom General Cos had marched from San Antonia.

CIRCULAR.

From the Committee of Safety of the jurisdiction of Austin.

Information of the most important and decisive character has just been received from Bexar, from unquestionable authority, which in the opinion of this committee, calls for the prompt attention of the people. The substance of this information is that Gen. Cos was expected at Baxar, on the 16th of this month with more troops, that he intended to make immediate attack on the colonies; that there was a plan to try and foment division and discord among the people, so as to use one part against the other, and prevent preparation, and that the real object is to destroy and break up the foreign settlement in Texas. This committee have no doubt of the correctness of this information, and therefore recommend—

That the people should maintain the position taken by them at their primary meetings, to insist on her rights under the federal constitution of 1824, and of the law of the 7th of May of that year, and union with the Mexican confederation.

That every district should send members to the general consultation, with full powers to do whatever may be necessary for the good of the country.

That every district ought to organize its militia, where it is not already done, and have frequent musters; and that the captains of companies make a return without delay to the chief of his department, of the force of his company, the arms and ammunition in order, that he may lay the same before the general consultation of Texas. Volunteer companies are also recommended.

This committee deems it to be their duty to say, that in its opinion, all kinds of conciliatory measures with General Cos and the Military of Bexar, are hopeless, and nothing but the ruin of Texas can be expected from any such measure. They have already, and very properly been resorted to without effect.

War is our only resource. There is no other remedy but to defend our rights, ourselves and our country, but by force of arms. To do this we must unite—and in order to unite, the delegates of the people must meet in general consultation and organize a system of defence, and give organization to the country, so as to produce concert. Until some competent authority is established to direct, all that can be done is to recommend this subject to the people; and advise every man in Texas to prepar for WAR, and lay aside all hope of conciliation.

S. F. AUSTIN.

San-Felipe, Sept. 18, 1835

San-Felipe, Sept. 29, 1835.

Dear Sir:—

War is upon us—there is now no remedy, the answer of Cos is positive that the individuals who have been demanded must be given up, and that the people must unconditionally submit to whatever the government chooses to do for them—he lays down the principle that the general government have the right to force us to submit to any reform or amendments, or alterations that congress may make in the constitution, &c.—This is impossible—we had better leave the country at once, for we shall be under the Cos' doctrine, without any rights or guarantees of any kind. I therefore think that war is inevitable; we must prepare. What do you think of raising a volunteer corps to protect the consultation; and have it ready without delay? I think it probable that Cos will attack the people of Guadaloupe in a short time; they expect aid and ought to have it. I shall send to Nacogdoches immediately.

Yours, S. F. AUSTIN.

W. D. C. Hall, Esq.

To the people of the Jurisdiction of Colombia.

"War is our only resource, WAR is upon us," so says the committee of Austin, and the fact is established beyond a doubt. Heretofore a difference of opinion has unfortunately existed among us; now the evidence is so clear, so convincing that an honest difference of opinion can no longer exist. Your committee therefore have no hesitancy in declaring that he who says that there is no just cause to apprehend danger, and recommend a supine course, is a TRAITOR, and as such should be punished. Fellow citizens, let not a former difference cause or continue an estrangement. We have a common cause, a common interest, and a common foe and we should be united. Gen. Cos has just landed at Copene, with 400 soldeirs and munitions of war. His object is to unite with the forces at San Antonia, and our policy is to intercept him before the union takes place: by so doing we will fall upon the enemy divided, and if we capture the forces of Cos we will gain arms and munitions of war; and the news of Cos's defeat will be the signal for the surrender of San Antonia into our hands; in addition to this it is better that we should carry the war into the enemy's country, for then we shall be enabled to gather the present crop.

Again, the military, the tools of the despot have lately made a treaty with the Camanchas, and other tribes of savages, and have engaged them to fight against us, and should we defeat Cos before they take the field, they will most assuredly desert their fallen allies All these reasons calling upon us so loudly, urging us so strongly; let us take the field. We call upon you in the name of your country, in the name of your wives and children, in the name of every thing that is dear to you, in the name of LIBERTY itself for an immediate, a general turn out.

While Cos is disembarking his troops, whilst he is sending for teams to transport his munitions of war, we will have time to take our station on the road between him and San Antonia in which event victory will be certain. All Texas has been informed of the plan of war, and many of her citizens are marching to the principle place of rendezvous (James Kerrs on the Labacco).—A large company have engaged to leave Brazaria, on the 29th inst. and which time and place every patriot should present himself ready for action,

Fellow citizens, we have now an opportunity of opening the war with a glorious triumph, a triumph which in its ultimate consequences will prove the salvation of Texas.

By defeating Cos, San Antonia will fall as a matter of course, and then there will not be a formidable division of the despot's troops in a thousand miles of Texas, months will roll round ere they can get here, before which period you will be armed, prepared and disciplined for war; and in a situation to defy any force which the despot can send against you.

Fellow citizens, be not mistaken in regard to the cause which you have espoused; or the foes to whom you are opposed. Your cause is a good one, none can be better, it is Republicanism in opposition to Despotism; in a word, it is Liberty against Slavery. You will be fighting for your wives and children, your homes and fireside, for your country—for Liberty. Look back on the hardships, fatigues, the privations and dangers which you suffered in settling and reclaiming the wilderness of Texas; and say whether you are willing to forego all the benefits and blessings of civilization, and again plunge into another wilderness to encounter the same difficulties; consider your present condition and the bright prospects before you, and say are you prepared to, yield all the advantages which they offer to the hireling slaves of a despot. Behold your wives and daughters, are you prepared to yield them up to the rude embraces of a brutal soldiery; if not, arise at once and crush your foes, before they concentrate and fortify within your border.

Your foes (the foes of liberty) are composed of the clergy and military; (unhallowed association!) headed by a military chieftain, a man whose character during a long and eventful career, has been marked by every act that characterizes an ambitious chief, who has elevated himself, would destroy the liberties of his country. Such are our foes, and such their leader. More than one half of Mexico is on our side, one of her most distinguished sons Zavalab, sought an asylum in Texas, and will be found in the ranks with you; several others together with the vice president have been arrested on their way to Texas. The despot dare not come himself or send a large force to Texas, for fear the republisans will rise against him in the interior; thus you perceive our situation will be far from being so desperate as the disparity of our numbers would indicate.

Fellow citizens again we summons you to arms. Let us take the field, defeat Cos take San Antonia, drive every soldier from our limits, and thereby place Texas in a situation to become ere long what she is destined to be, a land of agriculture and commerce, of laws and liberty, the pride and boast of our lives, and a legacy of pride unspeakable to posterity.

B. T. ARCHER, Chairman.

Wm. T. Austin, Sec'y.

WAR

Information was received last night by express that General Cos landed at Copeno, with 400 men, arms and ammunition.

An expedition is now raising in the lower country to take the field at once. They are now called upon to rendezvous at Leagues old place on the Colerado on the 28th of this month.

Every man in Texas is called upon to take up arms in defence of his country and his rights. Those who can join the expedition on the 28th are requested to do so; or they can join it at James Kerrs on the La Vaca, which will be the principal rendezvous.

A corps of reserve will be formed to march for and sustain the advance. Those who cannot join the advance are requested to unite with reserve and report themselves to the committee of safety in this place.

It is expected that each man will supply himself with provision and ammunition to march with.

Arangements will be made for permanent supplies as soon as possible.

Sept 22, 1835. S F. Austin Chairman of Com.

From the the Massachusetts Adress.

True Character of Whiggism.

The charge of raising the poor against the rich, implies, that the party of our opponents is *the party of* WEALTH. We see with regret the masses of wealth in the community, separating themselves from the people, and organizing themselves into a political party, on the principles of Whiggism.

The vital doctrine of Democracy is, the right of the people to the sovereignty; the vital doctrine of Whigism is, the right of resisting the sovereign for reasons, which to the party resisting seems sufficient.

The opening of modern history presents to us a world enslaved. The history of the progress of humanity is the history of gradual franchisements; and the Whig party, in its happiest state, was the party of privilege, protecting the acquisitions, which it had extorted from hereditory despots. The principle was tolerable, only in the degree in which enfranchisements were steadily extended; it became an enemy to human happiness, when it arrayed itself as a defence of privilege against the common rights of the mass. 'We will obey you,' said the nobles of Castile to their monarch, 'if you respect our privileges.' The nobles of Germany, on the election of their emperors, used to bind him by a compact, to a respect for their power as interior feudal sovereigns. This bemcomes the spirit of the class, struggling for privilege, in every nation of the world. It places itself above the mass of the people on the one hand, and against the sovereign on the other. This is the spirit of the English Whig aristocracy of 1688. This is the spirit of the Whig aristocracy of the United States.

The benevolence of a kind Providence has permitted us in America to obtain universal enfranchisement. The wall of partition between the classes of society has been thrown down; the veil that separated the inner and outer court, has been rent assunder. The revival of the Whig party in the United States, at a time when it is yielding even in England to the vigorous energies of Democratic reform, is therefore a retrograde movement, made from jealous distrust of the people and a defiance of the spirit of our institutions.

Here the people is the sovereign. To claim the right of resisting the sovereign is to claim the right of subverting will of the many, and of substituting in its stead the will of the few. As wealth constitutes with us the only possible basis of an aristocracy, opposed to the people, to assert the Whig doctrine is to attempt to wrest actual power from the hands of persons, and to transfer it to property.

The Whig, living under the most free government on earth, is haunted by a dread of despotism. He distrusts the people. He rightly fears, that the intelligence of the masses will not favor the purposes of his individual selfishness; and his self-love indentifies the gratification of his pride, which is thwarted, with the security of his rights which are held inviolate. He is perpetually seeking an evenue for escaping from the necessity of obedience to the sovereignty of the people; and therefore the Whigs of the South assert the contingent right of nullifying the laws; and the Whigs of the North, even while they profess horror for the comparatively moderate claims of South Carolida, deny the right of instruction and assert 'the right of Revolution.'

Democracy is opposed to both these parties. As the antagonist principle to nullification, it regards the rights of liberty as inalienable and original; not held by a compact, but existing before the constitution, existing always, existing even if the constitution should perish. The constitution, whether a compact of the people or of the States, establishes a government; it does but designate the form under which the natural rights and sovereignty of the people are to be exercised and maintained, and which the people would tranquilly alter and amend, if it failed to answer its purpose. 'Our constitution does not contain the absurdity of giving a power to make laws, and another to *resist* them.'

As the antagonist principle to Whiggism in the North, Democracy totally rejects, repudiates and denies 'the right of Revolution.' The people are here the sovereign. Are they displeased with their public servants? The ballot-box is the avenue to a remedy. Do they dislike the laws? Their representatives obey instructions and repeal the offensive statutes. Do they object to inequalities in the constitution? They enter on the peaceful process of amelioration.—But they tolerate no revolution. The people, the popular party, the Democracy, by the instinct of self preservation, oppose all revolution. To assert 'the right of Revolution' is either to use words without reason, or to assert for the wealthy minority, a right to overthrow our Democratic institutions from their foundation.

To assert that the government of the United States, which is Democratic, and is the exercise of the sovereignty of the people, may produce such intolerable oppression as to justify & demand a revolution, is to deny to the people the capacity of self-government on principles of justice, and to assert the contingent necessity of substituting some other sovereignty for that of the people. Whatever other party may claim for itself to be the revolutionary party, the people popular party, the Democracy, is necessarily by the instinct of self-preservation, the constitutional party. It rebukes the fury of discontented spirits; it sets a perpetual limit to 'revolutionary times;' it exhibits itself in the tranquil aspects of compose and permanent beneficence;—and seals up forever the bloody fountains of civil war. It checks the first step towards a revolution; it frowns at even the suggestion of a Northern confederacy, and it has always reprobated every scheme of geographical convention.

The exercise of 'the Right of Revolution' is reserved by the Whigs for an extremity; yet their daily measures and arguments pertake of the same character of resistance to the sovereign, in other words of resistance to the people. They delight to multiply corporations, with exclusive privileges or enormous powers, that these may become so many entrenchments and strong holds for their party against the masses; and being interpreted as contracts, may impose restraints on future legislation.—Thus, the struggle in the case of Charles River Bridge, is a struggle for a genuine baronial privilege; and the contest for the United States Bank was a true Whig contest, not for equal rights, but for privilege. By denying the right of instruction, the Whigs claim the right to substitute the private will for the public will; to transform the agent into the master; to make the representative independent of his constituents, and thus to invalidate and resist the actual sovereignty of the people. The same character is stamped on the attempts of the whig party to diminish the patronage and power of the executive. A feeble executive has ever, as at Venice, been the delight of an aristocracy; and the whigs are consistent with their principles, when they endeavor to take from the executive a part of the power with which it clothed, and transfer it to a body, over which the people have a less direct control. And again, in the present contest for the election of President, the Whig party, with equal consistency, places the whole scanty sum of its hopes of ultimate success on its ability to resist the people in their effort to make an election for themselves.

Thus it is evident, that the party of wealth, in all the forms under which it asserts the right of resistance, involves itself in contradiction with the spirit of our institutions. The inquiry remains whether it is well for the country that the spirit of our institutions should be preserved?—Our institutions found government on the masses of persons; there exists among us nothing to resist this organization, except the masses of property. It is more fit than the masses of property should form the basis of political power?

Our old friend, Solomon Broadbrim, gets a sly blow occasionally from his neighbor of the Worcester Palladium; for instance:—

"The editor of the spy attempts a little facetiousness at our expense. He thinks that one of the Committees at the late Cattle Show, would have awarded us a premium, had they not been precluded by the fact, that we were 'not raised in the County.' A more fatal objection applies to his case. The Society has never thought it worth while to encourage the raising of *Jack Assest.*"

From the Republican [Belfast] Journal.

Dreadful Occurrence.

Yesterday morning between twelve and one o'clock the dwelling house of Mr. *Joseph Ellis* of Brooks, in this county was consumed, and five of his sons and one hired man perished in the flames! Six person who but a few hours before had retired in health and peace to there beds of repose were all burnt to cinders in this terrible conflagration. I have just returned from the interment of their remains and will state the facts in the case, as I received them there from good authority.

Mr. Ellis formerly resided in Prospect, and had removed to Brooks to prosecute the lumbering business. He had on Tuesday last, the day before the conflagration, a family consisting of his wife, three daughter and seven sons; besides his hired people. The youngest child was but two days old, and the mother of course confined to her bed. On Thursday evening Mr. Ellis directed one of the young men to put a log in the kitchen fire place, and so prepare the fire that it might be comfortable for the nurse in case she should have occasion to rise. The one which he put on was rather large; and being hollow, probably burned more rapidly than had been anticipated. The family all retired to rest as usual. The mother with her infant and nurse occupied the bed room near the kitchen; and all the rest of the family the chambers of the house. The eldest son and daughter were from home on a visit, and another daughter, a little girl was that night at the house of a neighbor. About midnight Mrs. Ellis was alarmed by an unusual light shining into her room, and spoke to the nurse to arise and see what was the cause. She opened the door, but was met with such a rush of dense smoke and heat that she screamed, and shut it instantly. She tore out the window of her room and sprung out herself to alarm the family and call for help. Mr. Ellis having heard her first cry had run down stairs, rushed though the burning room and opened the outside door. He could not return. His first object was to save his *wife*; for he knew that in regard to her there would not be a moment to lose. He ran round to her window, tore away the high headboard which stood next to it, and took his wife and infant out—also the upper bed on which he placed them on the ground. The next object was to save the children. One of the hired men had sprung from his bed at the first call and attempted to follow Mr. Ellis down, but the smoke and heat which rushed up the stairs when the lower door was opened were insufferable; and the man turned round and leaped from the chamber window. The daughter, a young lady of about sixteen years, followed him. The doors and windows being thus opened gave free circulation to the air, and the house being unplastered, and extreemly dry, the flames spread with astonished rapidity and were almost instantaniously rolling through the whole upper part of it, and bursting out at the roof. By this time some of the neighbors had arrived, and a man ascended to a chamber window, but could not enter. He called, but nothing could be heard but the roaring of the flames. The young man from whose side the other had escaped, and the five little boys were all suffocated, and silent in death; were all consuming in the fire which enveloped their beds. I asked the daughter whether she heard any cry from the others as she was fleeing from the chamber? She replied with unutterable emotion, "I did hear my youngest brother cry Pa! Pa!—but I could not help him." This was the youngest excepting the infant, and had been sleeping in the same bed with his father. Those who were saved escaped as they sprang from their beds, saving nothing from the flames. Nothing worthy to be named.

The name of the hired man who perished was Samuel J. C. Ryan. He was 20 years old, and the hope of his aged parents, who are in very humble circumstances. The sons of Mr. Ellis who shared the same fate were from about two years of age up to thirteen; and their names, beginning with the youngest, were these Hyram, John G., Nahum, Alfred and Joseph Jr.; five active boys, but two days ago the delight of their parents' eyes, and the joy of their hearts. To day the remains of the boys, consisting of a few cinders, were gathered into one coffin, and those of the young man into another. The two mourning families assembled at the house of a neighbor. A great concourse of people came together to witness the awful spectacle, and to share in their grief. Several ministers of the gospel were present, who spoke appropriately and feelingly to the people, and led them to the throne of divine justice and mercy in solemn prayer. Then the remains of the dead were borne away to the grave; to rest until the voice of Him who is the resurrection and the life shall reorganize and reanimate them, to live forever. Then will this deep mystery be revealed; and we shall see, according to the ministers text at the funeral, that while "Clouds and darkness are round about him; righteousness and judgment are the support of his throne.

The Point of Honor.—A duel was fought last week, near Providence, R. I. between two Officers of the U. S. Navy—one a Lieutenant and the other a Sailing Master. They came from New York for the purpose of fighting, and went back satisfied, each having a wound. It is stated in a Providence paper, that one of the duelists was wounded severely in the groin, & that the other had a bullet lodged in the thigh. "Never pistol a gentleman about the legs—it's unmannerly," saith Captain Flash. If we do not have a war with France presently, our young naval heroes, like the Kilkenny cats, will use themselves up.—Vade Mecum.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 10, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

Internal Improvements.

We have noticed in several of the papers in this State Petitions to the next Legislature for charters for rail roads. From these and other indications, we are led to expect there will be some competition for charters for these and other purposes during the approaching winter. We look upon this as an evidence of the increasing prosperity of our State, and of an assurance that our people are becoming more awake to the value of our resources.—We welcome it as an indication of our onward march in improvement, and as evincing a determination to facilitate our internal communications, and to bring nearer to the seaboard the remoter parts of our State. The value of our forests is beginning to be better understood, and therefore the means of more easier access are more anxiously sought for. Our increase in wealth and population will be greatly promoted by the facilities offered to the active and enterprising, by these contemplated improvements. In comparison with our years, we are not perhaps, liable to the reproach of being far behind our sister states in availing ourselves of our natural advantages. Still there is much for us to do before the resources of our State are fully developed, or we can take that stand among our sister states to which we are destined to reach, when the whole of our vast territory is subdued to the control of man. The petitions to which we have above referred and numerous other applications, for the organization of companies for the accomplishment of purposes beyond the reach of individual wealth and enterprise, will furnish the approaching Legislature with no small amount of business. To decide upon rival or conflicting claims, in a manner that shall best subserve the great interests of the whole, will be no easy task.—Too much care cannot be had in scrutinizing the power and privileges conferred by the Legislature upon associations of men. There is a salutary jealousy in the minds of the people on this subject which their representatives must respect They must regard not merely the present advantages of the schemes proposed, but scrutinize their remote consequences and ultimate tendencies. Above all let not the Legislature create a power above the control of the people. We know it is said that people will not embark in an expensive enterprise, requiring the outlay of a great capital, unless they can receive the assurance that they shall enjoy certain privileges and immunities, which are no more than a fair offset for the advantages which the public derive from their labors. As it is impossible to foresee the result of such undertakings or to be fully aware of all the consequences that may result from them, there must be a discretionary power vested somewhere either in the State or in the corporation created by them. And as we think the interests of the whole of more importance than those of a part, we are for having this power retained by the people. Or at any rate the grant should be but a temporary one, so that if evils unforseen result from the operation of powers conferred by the Legislature, we may at least be consoled by the prospect of their termination. Besides there is in our minds some doubts as to the propriety if not as to the justice of thus binding our remote posterity, in consideration of the prospect of some temporary benefit to ourselves. Let those to whom are entrusted the rights and interests of the people think of these things.

Banks. So far as the opinion of the people of this State goes, the question of a National Bank is settled. The decision against it is not merely that of a party but it is emphatically the voice of the people of the State, that such an institution is dangerous, and nothing but necessity can ever authorize its existence. The doctrine of necessity has been so ably refuted by experiment, that the friends of the bank are left almost without a plausible argument by which to support its claims. Editors may lament the loss of their facilities, and the "half dollars" it used to put into their pockets, taken in part from the treasury of the United States, but the people at large, have no sympathies with it. They have felt its power and witnessed its corruption, and therefore it has nothing to hope from them.

On the subject of State Banks there appears to be much diversity of opinion. Many who are opposed to a National Bank, are still of opinion that there are not the same dangers attending State Banks, and that they are necessary to the convenient intercourse of business.—All however admit that some limit should be placed to their multiplication, and that they should be vigilantly guarded. In this county we have no Bank, nor are we anxious to see any introduced here. It is worth while to enquire carefully whether public good requires any addition to the present number. Applications will probably be made in great numbers, and we hope that the democracy of Oxford will set their faces against any increase, unless the most imperative reasons require it.—Such reasons must be founded on public good and public interest. We trust that effectual means will be taken to banish from among us the numerous small bills that are still in circulation.

Grapes.

We are not a little proud of our horticultural achievements. Three years ago we planted several grape vines, one isabella, two or three sweet-water, and some others, and this year we had some fine clusters of purple grapes, rich, sweet, and beautiful, on our Isabella vine.—The vines themselves, covering a trellice nine or ten feet high on the south side of the house, are more than worth all the labor and expense we have bestowed upon them for shade and ornament. We do not mention this altogether for self-gratification, though we make no doubt a feeling of that kind has some influence, but to show how easy it is for even house holder to do the same. He has only to plant a few vines in a warm sunny spot, on the south side of a wall, making the ground very rich, and keeping out grass and weeds, and then provide a frame for them to run upon and cling to. In the Fall, after the leaves are off, and before the ground freezes much, prune off the small branches and carefully bend down the vine to the ground, and cover it with green hemlock branches. Lay some under it and some over it. Cover the whole with an old mat, if your have it; if not put on plenty of hemlock. That is the best thing for it keeps them fresh and healthy. It will soon be time to do it. In the Spring, remove the covering, part at a time, while the frost is coming out, and as soon as the weather is warm enough, tie the vines up to the trellices with slips of bark or any thing else that will not bruise or cut the bark of the vine. As they grow, fasten the straggling branches to the trellice or frame, and keep the ground in order. They are as easily cultivated as pole beans; and in three or four years, any man who will take a little pains, may have half a bushel of delicious grapes from a single vine. Ours are in a gravelly or sandy soil, in which we put leached ashes and a large quantity of barnyard manure.

Many individuals in town have vines, and when they prune them this Fall, as they soon will, before cold weather, they will throw away enough to make thousands of cuttings. These will not come to maturity as soon as roots, but they will do very well, and if any one wants to try it, and will call upon us, we will tell him were he can get them without cost.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Fashions.

The ladies of Peru can rarely blow their noses, in consequence of jewels appended to their noistrils. The ladies of South Africa array themselves in wreaths of tripe for the bridal ceremony. Those of China are constantly plucking out their eyebrows to make them thin and arching. It seems to be a requisition of fashion all over the world to torture her devotee as much as possible, while bowing at her shrine; and the sacrifice to Moloch of passing through fire, seems to me to be pastime in comparison with the self inflicted tortures of the worshiper of this changeful idol. Think of a beautiful form disfigured by a projection of a hump behind like that on the back of a dromedary; and think, too, of the name given to such a deformity! What a reflection upon "Right Reverence," as well as upon the taste of the wearer!

Portland Adv.

The Officer Tricked.

The high-bailiff of Birmingham, attended by some officers of the town, goes round on a market day to examine the weight of the butter, and they seize all which is found short of sixteen ounces. A countryman, who generally stood in a particular place, having on a former day lost two pounds of butter, was seen the next time he came round, to laugh heartily, while the officers were taking a considerable quantity from a woman who stood near him. One of the officers, not pleased with the fellow's want of decorum, particularly in the presence of men vested with such awful authority, said, 'What do you mean by laughing, fellow? I took two pounds from you last week.' 'I'll lay a guinea of it,' said the countryman. 'Done,' replied officer; and immediately put a guinea into the hands of a respectable tradesman, who was standing at his own door. The countryman instantly covered it; and then, with a triumphant grin, said, 'Well done, thick head; if it had been two pounds would you have taken it from me? Was it not for being short of the weight that I lost it?' The umpire without hesitation decided in his favor, to the great mortification of the humble administrator of justice.

A Good Joke

A correspondent at Charlestown informs us of an amusing occurrence which took place in that town on Saturday. A mechanic had been employed by a sportsman to make him some *decoy ducks*; which, when finished, were placed on the top of a three story building in the rear of Main street, for the purpose of drying the paint. Very earley in the morning, a citizen discovered them through the fog, and supposing them to be genuine, resolved to have some of them for his dinner. He accordingly borrowed a gun, which he loaded very heavily, and having stationed a friend near by, on the ground, musket ready cocked to bring down such as escaped on the wing, he went up through the scuttle of an adjoining house, and fired into the midst of them. He was thunderstruck to find that none of them moved, and had about made up his mind that he had killed them all so dead that they could not even flap their wings, when a loud and hearty laugh from the by standers, who had collected to witness and enjoy the joke, informed him that he had made a slight mistake.—[Boston Post.

Cancer. A jeweller who had a bad cancerous pimple on his cheek, having occasion to dissolve some gold in nitromuriatic acid, rubbed it several times, unconciously, with his impregnanted fingers: and was surprised to find it speedily change its appearance, and shortly disappear. Mr Recamier, suspecting the cause, made several uniformly successful experiments of the same nature; and thus has accident discovered a new caustic for cancerous affections. The proportion he adopts are one ounce of the acid to six grains of chloruret of pure gold.

[Pennsylvanian.

Spain.—The fall of the Toreno Ministry in Spain, and the construction of a new one by Mendizabal, is auspicious to the arrival of Constitutional liberty in this oppressed country. It is believed that the liberal policy which will undoubtedly be pursued by Mendizabal, will unite the people in support of the Queen, and drive the Pretender from the nation. It is expected that a manifesto will be immediately issued, promising unlimited freedom of the press and effectual and sufficient guarantees for the protection of personal liberty.—*Bost. States.*

Progress of matrimonial felicity.—The N. York Transcript gives the following account of the treatment of a negro in that city towards his better half—About six months after marriage, he began to find fault with her—in nine months he quarrelled with her—in ten months, he abused her and call her names—in eleven months, he beat her—and before twelvemonths had expired, he cleared her out, "bag and baggage," from partaking of his bed and board"—and soon after married again.—Bost States.

MARRIED.

In Turner, Mr. Wm Harlow, of Minot, to Miss Stilla B. Jones, of T.

In Belfast, Mr. John A. Rollins, of Vassalborough, to Miss Mary Ellis.

DIED.

In Augusta, on Saturday last, Mr. Samuel Bradley Paine, aged 22.

In Eastport, Mr. Ferdinand Ilsley, formerly of Portland, aged 49.

In Augusta, Mrs. Locke, wife of Mr. Daniel Locke. aged 34.

To the Hon. County Commissioners now sitting in Paris in and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October A. D. 1835.

THE Petition of the subscribers respectfully represent that in the year 1830 a new County road was laid out and established by order of the Court of Sessions for said County of Oxford on the Petition of John Bennett and others from the North line of No. 5, 1st Range through Letter B. and that part of Letter C. now known as C. Surplus and Andover North Surplus, being unincorporated places in said County, to the town of Andover, which road is unmade or greatly out of repair. Wherefore your petitioners pray, that after due proceedings had, a sufficient Tax may be assessed upon said Townships No. 5, 1st. Range, Letter B. and C. surplus as may be necessary to make and repair so much of said road as lies between the said North line of No. 5 1st. Range and when, the road is intersected in C surplus by a road recently laid out and established on the Petition of Samuel Lombard and others.

October 27, 1835.

LORENZO D. LOMBARD and 4 others,

State of Maine.

OXFORD ss:

County Commissioners' Court

October Term, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners notify all persons interested to appear at the next Term of this Court which is to be holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted, by publishing a copy of said Petition and of this Order thereon, three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, a newspaper printed at Portland in this State. and in the Oxford Democrat printed at said Paris, the last publication in each of said newspapers to be at least thirty days before the said third Tuesday of June next.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford there will be sold at Public Auction, at the late residence of Dr. Oliver Griswold in Fryeburg, on Tuesday the twenty-ninth day of December, at one o'clock P. M.: so much of the real estate of Dr. Oliver Griswold, late of Fryeburg, deceased, as will produce the sum of two thousand dollars, if not previously disposed of by private sale.

SARAH GRISWOLD, Administratrix.

Fryeburg, November 3, 1835. 13

Collector's Notice,---Porter.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident owners & proprietors of lands in the town of Porter, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Porter for the year 1835, in their respective sums following, viz:

Owners Names	Range,	No. of Lots,	No. of Acres,	Value	Tax,	Deficient Highway,	Total,
				$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Unknown,	A	16	100	150	3,15		3,15
do	A	17	100	100	2,10	4,87	6,97
do	A	18	100	75	1,57	2,52	4,09
do	A	19	100	100	2,10	3,90	6,00
do	A	20	25	25	,42		,42
do	B	19	40	40	,84		,84
do	D	19	135	150	3,15		3,15
do	E	16	100	150	3,15		3,15
do	E	17	60	60	1,26	2,34	3,60
do	G	5	95	95	1,99		1,99
do	G	3	50	75	1,57		1,57
do	G	2	50	50	1,05	1,95	3,00
do	G	4	100	100	2,10		2,10
do	C	7	70	50	1,05		1,05
do	C	18	100	100	2,10		3,10
do	C	19	100	150	3,15		3,15

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the *Twenty-Fifth day of February next* 1836, so much of said lands as will discharge the same will then be sold at public Auction at the store of John Higgins, Esq. in said town of Porter, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on said day.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Collector of Porter for 1835.

Porter, October 10, 1835. 3w10*

MICAH ALLEN,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Paris and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop over Mr. Hammond's Store formerly occupied by R. S. Cooley, where he may be constantly found, and respectfully solicits a share of Public Patronag.

Cutting done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Wanted Immediately, EIGHT or TEN GIRLS as Apprentices.

Paris-Hill, Nov. 2, 1835.

J. H. WARDWELL,

HAS just received his Fall supply of Goods, (a large stock) including *Buffaloes, Fur & Seal Caps, Collars, Ladie's Neck Ties, Capes, &c. &c.*

Rumford Corner, Oct. 12, 1835. 6w9

Particular Notice.

LOST, between the residence of Austin Partridge and Cyprian Stevens, in this town, on or about the 25th of August last, a BALL and SOCKETT belonging to a Compass Staff, whoever will return the same to this Office shall be suitably rewarded.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1835

NEW CHEAP

STORE

At South Paris.

CYRUS THAYER

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the store at *Paris Cape*, lately occupied by Mr. James Longley where he intends to keep constantly for sale a general assortment of English, French, and American dry **GOODS.** He has just received and is now opening 15 packages of desirable dry Goods, consisting in part as follows:

English, French, and American *Broad Cloths*, in various grades of Black, Blue, Brown, Blue-Black, Wine, Rifle, and Bottle Green, Olive, Purple, Coffee Brown, Clarets, and Adriade.

Cassimeres,

Blue, Black, Drab, Oxford and Steel Mixt & fancy do do., Black and Blue single milled, ribbed, &c &c.

Satinetts,

Blue, black, ribbed, mixt. drab, &c.

Buckskins,

Black, blue, brown, drab, ribbed, mixt, &c.

Coatings,

Black, blue, russet-brown, mulbury, claret, drab, and brown.

LYON SKINS, &c.

Silks,

Blue, black, & blue-black Gro de swiss, col'd poult de soie do., Gro de Nap do. Sinshaw do. light silks, fig'd and plain, ribbed and changeable.

Flaurences,

Striped, plaid, &c —Ponge, silk sirge, &c.—Ladies' and Gents. hose.—Colored and white *GLOVES*, kid, beaver, deer skin, &c.

Ginghams,

Striped, plaid, plain and check —Silk and cotton cravats, and pocket hdkfs.—Table cloths, crash diapers. cambric, muslin, linen cambric, linen, shirting & sheeting bleached & unbleached

ALSO

Ladies' and Misses' Prunello and Kid Slips. Likewise, Gents Silk and Fur HATS. W. I. Goods, Crockery and Hard Ware, and all other articles usually kept in a country store, all of which the subscriber offers to the public for examination, respectfully soliciting a share of patronage; and will sell as low for cash or in exchange for lumber and produce, as can be obtained elsewhere.—Purchasers will do well to call and examing the above assortment before purchasing.

P. S. All the above articles are new goods and will be warrantdd perfect.

Oct. 8, 1835. 3m 10

NEW BOOKS!!

JUST received at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, The TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVENIER, for 1836.

LANDER'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

SUPPLEMENT TO SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT.

ALMANACS of various kinds for **1836,** by the dozen and single.

Also, a new supply of elegant PAPER HANGINGS

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 2d, 1835.

A CURE FOR THE

Itch!

HOWEVER *inveterate in one hour's application, and no danger from taking cold,* by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in ont hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to childred at the breast.

Price 37 1 2 cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite. Listlessness, Headache

Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

TO comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Constiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS,

The relief is *immediate,* without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For *Sick Headache, &c.* Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, (*sole proprietor* and *successor* to Dr. CONWAY,) by whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court strt. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again.

13 [No. 5.] 5poy

FEATHERS, FEATHERS,

WANTED in exchange for GOODS, 500 lbs. of LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, for which the highest price will be paid, by

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

CHARLES CUSHMAN & CO.

Corner of Plumb and Middle Streets,

Portland,

Have on hand and keep constantly for Sale, a large and extensive assortment of

ENGLISH, INDIA AND AMERICAN,

DRY GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Light and Dark *Vestings, Hunter's Cloths,* Drab and Mixt *Kerseys,* Drab and Brown *Petershams,* Blue and Brown *Lyon Skins, Duffils* and *Satinetts, Paddings, Buckrams,* Mole Skin *Cassimeres,* Red, Green, and Brown *Serges,* Red, White, and Green *Flannels,* Blue, Black, & Brown *Cumblets;* Black, White, and Mixed *Worsted,* Silk and Cotton *Velvets,* 150 pieces London *Calicoes,* 250 pieces American *Calicoes,* 100 pieces Colored *Cambrics,* Corded and Check *Cambrics,* Cambrics and Cambric *Muslins,* Figured Swiss and Book *Muslins,* Linen, Linen *Cambrics,* Linen and Linen Cambric *Handkerchiefs,* Imitation Linen Cambric *Hdkfs,* Bobbinet *Laces* and *Edgings* Kid and Beaver *Gloves,* Black and White Silk *Gloves,* Woolen, Worsted and Cotton *Hosiery,* Sewing *Silk* and Crape *Shawls*

MERINOS.

200 pieces 6-4 and 3-4 English *Merinos.* Scotch and Tartan *Plaids,* Rob Roy *Plaids.* Figured *Flannels,* Figured *Ruttinetts,* Rouen *Cassimeres,* Russia *Diapers,* Bird's eye figures; 7 and 8-4 Damask Table Cloths, London mixt *Pins,* Tickings, Batting, Yarn, &c. &c.

SILKS.

Stout Black Gro de Swiss *Silk.* Blue do. do. Gro de Nap and Poult de Soye do. Turk *Satins,* Satin Levantins—*Synchaws, Sarsnetts,* Merino *Shawls,* Travelling *Baskets, Table Covers,* Buck *Mittins.*

100 pairs from 6-4 to 12-4 London Rose *Blankets,* 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Red and Black Merino *Shawls,* Flag and Pongee *Handkerchiefs,* Bandanna do.—Twist, Tapes, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Spool Cottons, Linen Threads, Sewing Silks, Bleached Cottons, Brown Cottons. Drillings, &c &c. ☞ *Together with almost every article in the* Dry Goods line, *wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash.*

N. B. Fulled Cloths, Woolen Yark, Cotton & Wool Cloth, taken in exchange for Goods.

Sept. 24. 2m7

New Fall Goods.

HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village.

HAVE just received from Boston, *a prime assortment* of **NEW GOODS,** which will be sold at very low prices, among which are

Blue, Black, Mulberry, Claret, Brown, and Green

BROADCLOTHS.

Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light

CASSIMERES;

some of which are very elegant.

SATINETTS from 4-6 to 8s.

ALSO,—2 pieces of *DRAB LIONSKIN.*

2 do *GREEN PETERSHAM.*

—LIKEWISE,—

A prime assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH

Merinos,

of the most fashionable shades;—and a large assortment of selected **PRINTS,** from 12 1-2 to 37 1-2 cts.

ALSO,—Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 21, 1835.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS WARE HOUSE,

At Store and chambers No. 26, Middle-street.

GEORGE H. KENDALL

Has for Sale,

25 BALES Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS: 20 do WARP YARNS, assorted.

10 Bales *WADDING;*

20 do *BATTING;*

5 do Suffolk and Portland *DRILLINGS;*

5 Cases Bleach'd *SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS;*

25 Pieces Cotton *FLANNEL;*

50 do Green and Red do;

20 do *KERSEYS;*

10 do Lion *SKINS* and *DUFFILLS;*

100 do 6-4 English *MERINOES;*

100 do 3-4 *MERINOES* and *CIRCASSIANS;*

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS, VESTINGS, LINENS, DIAPERS CALICOES CRASHES, Linen and Cotton THREADS, BANDANNAS, & CHOPPAS, Cotton Flagg HDKF'S Fancy SHAWLS, & HDKF'S, LUSTRING, GAUZE, and SATTIN, RIBBONS. BL'K and COL'D GRO DE NAP, GRO DE SWISS, POULT DE SOI, and Sarsnet SILKS, together with a great variety of other goods suitable for the coming season, for sale on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

Portland, Sept. 12, 1835. 2m 6

Boston and Bangor Steam NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

For the Steamers

BANGOR & INDEPENDENCE.

Steam Packet BANGOR,

CAPT. SAMUEL H HOWES, MASTER,

WILL, after this date, leave Boston for Portland and Bangor, every FRIDAY at 7 P. M.; will leave Portland for Bangor every SATURDAY at 6 A. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave Bangor TUESDAYS at 7 A. M. and Portland WEDNESDAYS at 7 A. M.

The Steamer INDEPENDENCE,

CAPT. THOS. HOWES,

Will leave Boston every MONDAY at 5 P. M. and Portland every TUESDAY at 6 A. M for Bangor.

RETURNING,

Will leave Bangor FRIDAYS at 6 A. M. and Portland SATURDAYS at 7 A. M.

The above arrangement has been made in consequence of a satisfactory understanding with the Cumberland Steam Navigation Company.

E. R. MUDGE, *Agent.*

Sept. 2, 1835.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H.; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice, 1§ re

Sandwich, October, 1835. tf10

Pelts! Pelts!! Pelts!!!

CASH and the highest prices will be paid for LAMBS PELTS, by HUBBARD & HOWE.

ALSO,—CORN and GRAIN wanted in exchange for Goods.

Norway Village, August 25, 1835.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, as an Apprentice to the TAILORING BUSINESS, a Boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good steady habits, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1835. tf3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber on Account are requested to make immediate payment, if they wish to prevent cost. ASA THAYER JR.

Norway-Village, Oct. 10, 1835. tf 9

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*

State of Maine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 23, 1835,

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred an Order instructing them "to report an appropriation bill specifying as near as may be, the different items of expenditure, and classifying them in such order as is proper and usual in such cases, and that they further Report to this House the ways and means by which the Government shall be supported the ensuing political year," have had the subject under consideration and Report, that on the 31st day of December, 1834, the resources and liabilities of the State were as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Funded Debt	134,466 75
Penobscot Indian Fund	5,804 55
Permanent School Fund	2,907 01
Annual School Fund, No. 1	1,628 37
" " " No 2	23,710 38
Cumberland and Oxford Canal	314 51
Balance of Roll of accounts No. 15	196 31
Passamaquoddy Indian Fund	1,100 00
Total	170,128 18

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Receivable	31,263 36
Stock in Augusta, Maine and Commercial Banks	21,000 00
Taxes uncollected for the years 1831, 1832 1833	316 93
Taxes uncollected for 1834	49,944 47
Cash in the Treasury	19,281 35
Notes, Bonds, Executions and Cash in the hands, of the Land Agent Dec. 31, 1834, exclusive of interest	194, 405 90
Total	286,217 10

Being a balance in favor of the State of 116,688 dollars and 83 cents. Your Committee find that from the first day of January 1835, to the seventeenth day of March 1835, inclusive, 93,847 52-100 acres of the Public Lands have been sold by the Land Agent for 108,775 dollars. and 82 cents, for which he received notes amounting to 84,307 dollars and 87 cents, in cash, which added to the above makes a balance in favor of the State of 223,864 dollars and 65 cents.

Your Committee estimate the receipts of the Treasury for the year 1335, as follows:

Cash, balance from the year 1834,	19,286 35
Taxes for years 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834,	50,261 40
Tax on Banks, for 1835,	26,000, 00
On Notes and Bills received in the hands of the Treasurer, amounting to 31,263 46, estimated receipts for 1835,	15,000 00
Duty on Commissions	2,000 00
Dividends on Bank Stock	11,000 00
On Loan under Resolve of February 24, 1834,	10,000 00
On Requisition Loan of February 2835,	50,000 00
Permanent School Fund, transferred to current expenditures	2,907 01
Cash received by the Land Agent from Jan. 1st, 1835, to March 17, 1835, for sale of Public Lands,	24,467 87
On securities in the hands of the Land Agent Dec. 31, 1834, amounting to 164, 405 dollars, and 90 cents, estimated Receipts for 1830,	30,000 00
On sales of Public Lands, after March 17, 1835,	29,000 00
Total	251,022 63

Your committee further Report that the sums necessary for the support of the Government for the year 1835, as specified in the appropriation bill, herewith submitted, amount to the sum of 167,126 dollars and 51 cents, leaving a balance at the disposal of the Government at the close of the year 1835, of 83,896 dollars and 12 cents, which when received may be applied to the payment of debts of the State agreeably to a Resolve authorizing a temporary Loan in behalf of the State, of February, 1835, and the accompanying Resolve.

There now remains of the Public Funds owned by this State, within its undisputed boundary, about three million, two hundred and fifty thousand acres, viz:—55 townships located and belonging wholly to Maine, 20 townships located, and undivided, and lands unlocated and undivided, equal to about 162 townships, making that part owned wholly by this State, about equal to 146 townships or 3,250,000 acres, which your Committee estimate to be worth one dollar per acre, amounting to 3,250,000 dollars.

Having in view the rapidly increasing resources of the State, your Committee are of opinion that with proper care to select the most legitimate objects for revenue, and with a faithful administration of the finances, the time will soon arrive when a State Tax can be entirely dispensed with.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL STEWARD, Jr, Chairman.

State of Maine.

Ordered, That the Report of the Committee on Finance accompanying the appropriation bill, be published with the Laws or Resolves of the present session, also, in all papers that publish the laws of the State.

Read and passed,

Sent down for concurrence,

JONATHAN CILLEY, Speaker.

In Senate, March 23, 1835.

Read and passed, in concurrence,

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

Cary's Library of Choice Literature.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their class of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science—But though it be easy to ascertain & express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of Literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels, and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the material to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.—The work will be issued in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing *twenty imperial octavo pages*, with double colums, *making two volumes annually*, of more than 520 *octavo pages each volume*; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than *forty volums* of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least *ten times* the price of a years subscription to the "*Library*." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbrous addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work

The price of the Library will be *five dollars per annum*, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid

Editors of newspapers to whom this prospectus is forwarded, will please insert it as often as convenient, send a copy of their paper containing the advertisement marked, and entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year. Address

E. L. CAREY & A HART, Philadelphia.

July 17, 1835. 12

To the Hon. Court of Commissioners next to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October 1835.

WE the undersigned, inhabitants of said County humbly represent, that the road as now traveled from the Bridge in Sumner near Madison Gammon's in Hartford to Paris Court House is circuitous and bad. We therefore pray your honors to view, locate and establish a new County road beginning on the line between Sumner and Hartford at the Bridge near said Gammon's and running the most practicable way to or near Cyrus Fletcher's corner; thence the most direct way over Crockett Point Bridge in Sumner, all which lies in said Sumner, with such other locations or alterations as you may deem expedient, to the Court House in Paris. And as in duty bound will ever pray,

CYRUS THOMPSON Jr.

and 31 others.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Cyrus Fletcher in Sumner on Tuesday the eighth day of December next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Sumner Paris, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Sumner and Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest; R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition & Order thereon.

Attest; R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Hats, Hats,

SILK and NAPT HATS for sale cheap by HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1835.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five

ON the petition of SIMEON PEASE, Administrator of the estate of EDMUND TOMBS late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

AARON CUMMINGS, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Town Jr. late of Albany, in said county deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the eighteenth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JOSIAH DUDLEY one of the Administrators of the estate of Hezekiah Pike, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered.

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G COLE, Register

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

EDWARD SMALL.

late of Rumford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

REBECCA SMALL.

Jan Rumford, Oct 20, 1835. * 11

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

AZOR BARRELL, Administrator of the estate of Issachar Leavitt, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased and also his own private account against said estate;

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

GIDEON CUSHMAN, Jr Executor of the last Will and Testament of Caleb Cushman late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of the administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JOEL FOSTER, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Jackson, late of Newry, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Foster give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Hon Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Auction on the twenty first day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. at the dwelling house of William Russell, late of Newry, in said county, deceased, so much of the real estate of said deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, as will produce the sum of *One Hundred and Eighty Dollars*, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said Real Estate consists of one half of three lots of land lying in said Newry, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, subject to the widow's dower

ELISHA BARTLETT

Newry, October 20, 1835. * 11

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 31st of October last, John E. Whiting, an indented boy, aged about 11 years. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. WILLIAM BROWN.

Norway, Nov 2d, 1835. 3*12

CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand given by us to Greenville Child of Hartford, in May last, for the sum of Seventy Five Dollars, payable in six months then next; as we have never received any consideration therefor, and shall not pay the same. SULLIVAN ANDREWS, CHARLES ANDREWS.

Paris, Oct. 19, 1835 3w10

A Farm for Sale,

SITUATED on the Androscoggin River two miles from Rumford Corner, on the county road leading from Lancaster to Augusta, consisting of about one hundred acres, forty of which is the first quality of Interval which produces about thirty tons of hay annually, and only about one half cleared. The upland from ten to fifteen acres cleared, the remainder covered with a fine growth of young timber. Buildings new. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

PHINEHES FROST.

Bethel, October 27, 1835. * 11

Collector's Notice,---Porter.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident owners & proprietors of Lands in the town of Porter, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Porter for the year 1835, in their respective sums following, viz:

Owners Names	Range,	No of Lots,	No. of Acres,	Value	Tax,	Deficient Highway,	Total,
				$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Unknown,	A	16	100	150	3,15		3,15
do	A	17	100	100	2,10	4,87	6,97
do	A	18	100	75	1,57	2,52	4,09
do	A	19	100	100	2,10	3,90	6,00
do	A	20	25	25	,52		,52
do	B	19	40	40	,84		,84
do	D	19	135	150	3,15		3,15
do	E	16	100	150	3,15		3,15
do	E	17	60	60	1,26	2,34	3,60
do	G	5	95	95	1,99		1,99
do	G	3	50	75	1,57		1,57
do	G	2	50	50	1,05	1,95	3,00
do	G	4	100	100	2,10		2,10
do	G	7	70	50	1,05		1,05
do	C	18	100	100	2,10		2,10
do	C	19	100	150	3,15		3,15

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the *Twenty-Fifth day of February next* 1836, so much of said lands as will discharge the same will then be sold at public Auction at the store of John Higgins, Esq in said town of Porter, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on said day.

JOHN TAYLOR, Collector of Porter for 1835.

Porter, October 10, 1835. 3w10*

SIXTH YEAR OF THE

THE LADY'S BOOK.

A Monthly Magazine of Literature and Fashions.

THE LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for *COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS*; and the universal popularity which the work obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly embellishments, although they appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled. The publisher, emboldened by his long experience, and the success which has crowned his former efforts to signalize his work, intends, with the coming volumes, to introduce alternately every other month, in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID PLATES OF THE FASHIONS SUPERBLY COLOURED The engravings will be copied from *original* designs, prepared expressly for that purpose; thereby furnishing the patrons of the work with correct and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for lady's dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlays; and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, he trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding with his exertions and unrelaxing efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age. The following is the order which will be adopted for the Embellishments of the Lady's Book for 1836, viz:

January, March, May, July, September, November, } SUPERB ENGRAVINGS OF THE PREVAILING FASHIONS ELEGANTLY COLORED.

With the June and December numbers will be furnished appropriately *Engraved Title Pages*, and a general Table of contents for each Volume.

February, April, June, August, October, December, } FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ILLUSTRATING A VARIETY OF INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

Besides every number will be enriched with a Plate from the *PORTRAIT GALLERY*, containing the Likenesses of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, *other and various Engravings* will be regularly added—with two pages of *POPULAR MUSIC*.

The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which will contain a likeness of all the present reigning Queens of Europe, which will be given as an extra in the January Number.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that the remittances should be promptly made. At the end of the last six months, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years subscription. Many have since paid and some had previously settled with agents These and other grievous inconveniences a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as the agent is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an account of all the sums that he has received, at least once in every six months Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency, and when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. Thus, consequently, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or that will owe two years in December or June next, send a Five Dollar note, on account Many refrain from forwarding their dues because they cannot remit the exact sum: this is not necessary if they continue their subscription It is only when a person stops the work, that a liquidation of the whole amount due becomes necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS—Under this head will be published every month, likenesses of distinguished Authors in this country and in Europe. Striking resemblances of Bulwer, Broughan, Hogg, Cunningham, &c. &c have been The following are now ready for press, and will be published two in each number until the whole is completed. Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rodgers, D'Israeli, Necle, Mad. de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Fac similies of the writing of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron, Scott, and other distinguished persons, have already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Franklin, Lafayette, &c. are in preparation.

The publication of views of beautiful scenery and remarkable public edifices, will be continued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers. The postage for each number is 3 cents for any distance under 100 miles—5 cts, over

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of embellishments, the interest of its contents, and general beauty of appearance, to the descriptions repeatedly given at large, and the flattering notices that have been made of it by editors in different sections of the Union, the publisher will forward any monthly number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

The work will in future be published and delivered on the first of each month, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston—in New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please inform the publisher free of postage, & a duplicate will be sent them.

Terms of Subscription, 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters and Agents can have two copies forwarded to any direction, by forwarding 5 dollars—Address L A GODEY, Philadelphia

Old Iron Wanted!!

TEN TONS of OLD POT IRON wanted for which the highest price will be paid, by.

S. CROCKETT & Co

Paris, Aug. 25, 1835

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

VOL. II.

Published by the Boston Berwick Company—No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fufil the promises made at the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant The *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive.—Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of arts, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, ($2,) charged for it in advance.

☞All letters and communications from Agents and others MUST BE POST PAID.

☞Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B None need apply without satisfactory references

☞The postage of this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.

Boston, September, 1835. 10

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Friday the 27th day of November next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the store of Gideon Powers, Esq. in Carthage, all the right, title, and interest which Thomas Berry has by virtue of a Bond to the Farm and Buildings which he now occupies, the same having been attached on the original writ

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sh'ff.

Carthage, October 16th, 1835. 3 11

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last will and testament of

SEWALL G. ORDWAY.

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to the subscriber in Boston, Mass. or to Levi Whitman, Esq Norway Village,

GEORGE J ORDWAY.

October 20, 1835. * 11

THE subscribe, hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

PHILIP MILLS,

late of Andover West Surplus, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ANDREW BARKER.

October 20, 1835. * 11

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

STEPHEN BEAL,

late of Andover, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CHARLOTTE C. BEAL

Andover, October 20, 1835 * 11

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix with the Will annexed of the estate of

ISRAEL MILLETT,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BETSY MILLETT.

Turner, October 20, 1835. * 11

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

TIMOTHY DURGIN,

late of Hiram, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

MARY L DURGIN

Hiram, October 20, 1835 * 11

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 21st day of November next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Timothy Ludden in Peru, all the right, title, and interest which Stephen Wing has in and to the Land and Buildings which he now occupies; the same having been attached on the original writ

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sh'ff.

Peru, October 20, 1835. 3 11

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing one or two notes of hand given by me to Simon Lombard of Turner and others; dated Shelburn, March 13, 1835, for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars; as I have received no consideration therefor, and shall not pay the same. EDWARD GREEN

Shelburn, Oct 23, 1835 3*12

Auction Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction (if not previously disposed of) on Wednesday the 25th day of November next, a FARM, situated in the easterly part of Hartford 1 1-2 mile from Bretton's Mills, containing 100 acres of good land, one low House 28 by 38 ft., one Barn 30 by 45 ft and Shed with other out buildings. The said Farm contains a good quantity of tillage and wood land, fences in good repair, and cuts from 20 to 25 tons of Hay.—Also 15 to 20 tons of good Hay, 75 bushels of Wheat, 30 bushels of Corn, 30 bushels of Oats and Peas, 300 bushels Potatoes, 19 head of horned Cattle, one likely 3 year old Colt, 1 8 year old Horse; Farming tools, House furniture, &c. &c.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JOSEPH MASON.

Hartford, Sept 16, 1835. 3w10